

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE ELEMENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
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Ladies' Clean Rooms
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Every Modern Comfort and Convenience at
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Two steamers (i.e. Sui An and Sui Tui) daily go
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Hongkong, 9th February, 1907.

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Hongkong, 17th April, 1907.

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Show the dates of departure of the Mails
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Hongkong, 17th January, 1908.

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THE MANAGER

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ON SALE.

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Consommé de Volaille
Barbue à la Florentine
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Carte d'Or, very dry

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LIMITED,

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Hongkong, 10th April, 1906

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VÉGÉ ROAD C

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 10TH, 1906

THE suggestion, which was thrown out by the Japanese Government in reference to the question of immigration of their nationals into California that, if the United States desired that it should be restricted, this could be effected; and that Japanese emigrants would be able to find a field in

places in South America, where they would be more acceptable, is one of a somewhat more far-reaching character than appears upon the surface. It takes the shape of a friendly and sensible solution to a trouble-

some question, and, considering the many difficulties constitutional and other, which surround the subject, it may be accepted as a welcome way out of an impasse, without

too much consideration as to its ultimate bearing. It is, however, obvious that there

may be many questions in the future of a difficult character, should there be a large influx of Japanese immigrants into some of

the South American States. The question, of course, is which of these various States

the Japanese may have in view and until

this is known it is impossible to say whether

the contemplated measures would be of any

political significance or not. In any of the

more firmly established States it would no

doubt take a very large number of Japanese

or of any other immigrants to become a

matter of more than economic importance.

But the case would stand differently in re-

spect to some of the smaller or weaker South

American Republics, where the presence of a

large number of energetic pushing Japanese

would, probably, before many years had

elapsed, have the effect of infusing Japanese

influence to such an extent that the political

character of the places would be so much changed, that they would become more and more and, ultimately, almost entirely Japanese. This possibility, is apparently of a remote character; and on this account it may be too readily set aside as being outside the range of practical consideration. But at the same time the trend of events, should the Japanese emigrate in any large numbers to South America, is so obvious that it cannot be altogether overlooked by far seeing statesmen; and is certainly not likely to be lost sight of by the United States. Whether it might be better policy

to offer a fair field for Japanese immigrants to California than to assist in any way towards their extending their influence in South American States is a very nice question and it is to be hoped that the matter will be duly considered and a satisfactory solution arrived at as time goes on. There is no reason why the Japanese should not be a useful element in any thoroughly established country, such as the United States, where the danger of their attaining undue political ascendancy does not exist; but a large influx of Japanese into weakly governed States is a very different matter and might easily lead to serious complications. What has taken place in the Korea and Formosa, cannot be overlooked.

It is certain that the Japanese have the art of gaining the ascendancy wherever it is to their interest to do so; and the danger of their attaining a dominant position in some parts of the South American continent, if they emigrate in large numbers in that direction, is therefore by no means imaginary. The United States has persistently maintained the Monroe doctrine as against all European nations, and would possibly be ready to uphold it against Japan, but it is not likely that any such question would arise before the contingency to be averted had already occurred, and some one or two of the weaker South American States had virtually become Japanese. Short of this even a large number of Japanese settled permanently in South America must of itself be a matter of considerable political significance. It would diminish the influence, which the United States has long claimed to exercise as the dominant Power on the American Continent and would give rise to questions which would require very wise handling. There has been so good an understanding between the two countries for so many years past, that it may be hoped that questions of this kind will continue to be settled amicably. But no one can ignore that they are likely to arise, and nothing can tend more to bring them about than the adoption on the part of the United States of an unreasonable and exclusive attitude as to immigration of Japanese into that country. It would probably be wiser to have them as friends there, even if they competed somewhat unpleasantly in trade and labour, than as near neighbours with constantly increasing interests of a conflicting character. It is, no doubt, very difficult to get the state of California to accept any such position. This even President ROOSEVELT's influence was insufficient to accomplish, but the United States as a whole can hardly fail to see the undesirability of adopting a position of antagonism towards a nation whose interests in the Pacific may, by wise policy, be made one with their own. This is the conclusion to which it may be hoped they will be brought by the course of events. If there is to be an acute rivalry between Japan and the United States as to their respective influence in the Pacific, this result can only be to the disadvantage of both, and their disagreeing on the subject might leave an opening to some other Power to step in with consequences that both would have reason to regret. That the two nations have increasingly large interests in this direction is only natural from their geographical position, and their wisest policy is clearly to co-operate on a basis that may be fair and acceptable to both.

The plague total was yesterday increased from 40 cases to 43.

The German Mail of the 11th March was delivered in London on the 8th inst.

Japan has just experienced a severe storm which has interrupted the telegraph lines beyond Kobe and Osaka.

Two coolies were yesterday punished for being in the unlawful possession of a number of 20 cent pieces which were spurious. They went to a money-changer's in Queen's Road Central and handed a dollar for which they received five 20 cent pieces and four cents premium. They demanded ten cents premium and when this was refused they asked for the return of their dollar, handing back not the coins received but the counterfeit 20 cent pieces. This was discovered and the shopman gave chase and the defendants were both arrested.

The first who was also charged with uttering the money was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and the second to pay a fine of \$100 or go to prison for four months.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Kemp imposed a fine of \$35 on Emile Droy, of 37 Queen's Road, for having Florida Water in his possession bearing a mark which infringed the trade mark of Messrs. Luman and Co., of New York. He was also ordered to pay \$300 costs.

A Japanese seaman from the ss. "Kita Maru" got into trouble on Wednesday night.

He was travelling on a tram car and refused to pay the fare which the conductor demanded.

The latter, of course, became insistent in his application, and the Japanese showed his displeasure by beating the conductor. For this offence he was yesterday brought before Mr. Kemp at the Magistracy, and was fined \$5.

Mr. Kennedy, the correspondent of the Associated Press in Tokyo, has been interviewed by a representative of the Hoshi Shimbun on the subject of the attack upon the late Mr. D. W. Stevens in San Francisco. If this interview is fairly summarised by a Yokohama journal, Mr. Kennedy would seem to hold Mr. Horace B. Hubert and other critics like Mr. Jack London, Mr. McKenney, and Mr. Douglas Story as in some measure responsible for that unhappy incident.

A Volunteer rifle meeting takes place at Tai

Hang range on Friday, 17th April, and at King's Park on Monday 20th April.

At King's Park on Monday 20th April, the Governor's cup, the conditions of which

are five shots at three unknown ranges at hand, and shoulder target. The cup is to be won twice in succession or three times in all. On

Easter Monday the Corps' championship will be fired for at the three ranges.

A stabbing affray is reported from West

Point. Yesterday a cattlemen's employee at

the Cattle Depot was found lying in a pool of blood, suffering from severe wounds on the

head and body. He was at once removed to

the hospital where his condition is regarded as

critical. It is believed that the injured man and

another had quarrelled over something and that

the other drew a knife or a scabbard and inflicted

the wounds on the cattlemen. He is still at

large but the police are busy endeavouring to

track him.

The Osaka Mainichi is responsible for

statement that the scheme to establish a

Franco-Japanese Bank in Kobe, proposed by

Mr. Martin and Mr. Kusaka, a barrister of

Kobe, in concert with Mr. Loonen, is now being

considered by French and Japanese capitalists.

A proposal has also, it is said, been made by

certain powerful Belgian capitalists to establish

a joint stock bank between Japanese and

Belgians. The plan is that the capital should

be \$10,000,000 with the head office in Kobe and a

branch in Belgium, where the sums received on

deposit will be invested in profitable business

in Japan.

Mr. James McCleary, Assistant Postmaster-

General in the United States, in the course

of a speech at the dinner of the New York

State Postmaster's Association, made (says the

"Telegraph") the following remarkable state-

ment concerning the voyage of Admiral Robley

Evens's fleet to the Pacific:—"There is a

nation which has the reputation of striking

first and declaring war afterwards. It did it

with China and it did it with Russia. "Suppose

that that splendid fleet of ours were approaching

the Straits of Magellan, and suppose that

the Japanese fleet anticipated them. Suppose

that fleet struck, and none of us knew where

that foreign fleet was. "I can tell you there

was grave anxiety in Washington."

The presence of the ringleaders of the recent

disturbances at Maidstone and Dartmoor has

not tended to make Portland Prison dull, and

ever since their arrival there have been frequent

outbreaks. Within the last month two convicts

have attempted to escape, but have been reapprehended.

One of the convicts transferred from

Maidstone learned that his time was nearly up,

and he proceeded to celebrate the news. He

was one of the first quarry gang, and, as soon

as he got to his steam crane he broke from the

party and climbed the mast of the crane. On

reaching the flat cap at the mast-head, he laid

flat on his stomach and commenced cheering.

He refused to climb down, and as a high wind

made it too dangerous to remove him by force

he was left to enjoy himself. At the end of

two hours he wanted to descend. Exposure to

the strong cold wind, however, had so numbed

him that he could not come down without help.

Two convict riggers were sent for and lowered

him to the ground. He could not stand alone,

however, and was removed to the infirmary.

He refused to climb down, and as a high wind

made it too dangerous to remove him by force

he was left to enjoy himself. At the end of

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MAESSELES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	BORNEO	About 8th April	Freight and Passage.
POLE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.E.	April	Passage.
SHANGHAI, NOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JAPAN	About 11th April	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	MALTA	Noon, 18th April	See Special Advertisement.
MARSEILLE, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	PERA	About 26th April	Freight only.
APORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	Capt. W. W. Cooke, R.N.E.	April	Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1908

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	* "PAOTING"	On 10th April, 4 P.M.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	* "KAIKONG"	On 11th April, NOON.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	* "SINGAN"	On 12th April, 9 A.M.
MANILA	* "TAMING"	On 14th April, 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	* "KWEIYANG"	On 15th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	* "CHANGSHA"	On 21st April, 4 P.M.
KOBE	"XUEICHOW"	On 21st April, 4 P.M.
"CHINGTU"	On 28th April, 4 P.M.	
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified surgeon is carried.		
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to—		
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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

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FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SENEGAMBIA	16th April
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. BRISGAVIA	25th April
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SCANDIA	6th May
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. ANDALUSIA	14th May
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. DORTMUND	25th May

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMSUI via SWATOW, "DALIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th April, at 10 A.M.	Capt. I. Kusakai
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, "CHOSHUN MARU"	TUESDAY, 14th April, at 10 A.M.	Capt. M. Nemoto

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

13

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Middle of April.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"	Wednesday, 22nd April, at NOON.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH"	About Wednesday, 22nd April.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Thursday, 23rd April, at 6 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	About Friday, 1st May.

For further Particulars, apply to—

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1908.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJULATAP	SHANGHAI	First half of April	JAVA PORTS	First half of April
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of April	JAPAN	First half of April
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half of April	JAVA PORTS	Second half of April
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of May	SHANGHAI	First half of May
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of May	SHANGHAI	First half of May
TJKINI	JAVA	First half of May	JAPAN	First half of May

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone No. 375.

York Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 8th April, 1908.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"LANGBANK."

Captain Rout, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 9 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1908.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AEOLUS, American str., 336, Enrique Carros 18th March—Manila 9th March via Decima 15th, Sager—Moxon & Co.

ALESSA, German str., 8,370, Joh. Ernst 7th April—Portland 22nd Feb. Flower and Machine—Portland Asiatic Steamship Co.

AMERICA MARU, Japanese str., 3,460, Philip H. Goings 3rd April—San Francisco via Manila 1st April, Mails and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

AUCHENBLA, British str., 2,354, Moir, 8th April—Newcastle 17th March, Coal—Shewan Tomes & Co.

BANGKOK, German str., 1,237, E. Klummet, 5th April—Bangkok 29th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, British str., 2,916, A. J. Doff, 19th March—Saigon 15th March, General—Dowdell & Co.

CHINTA, British str., 1,459, W. H. Brown, 4th April—Australia via Manila 1st April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 1,178, C. Stewart, 30th March—Shanghai 27th March, General—Chinese.

DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 960, T. Sakurai, 8th April—Swatow 7th April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DEBVENT, British str., 1,652, J. Jenkins, 23rd March—Singapore 18th March, Rice and General—Chinese.

DUFFERIN, British troopship, 3,966, Comdr. T. A. de Berry, 3rd April—from Karachi and Singapore.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 3,037, H. Pyne, 6th April—Vancouver 13th March, and Shanghai 4th April, Mails and General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

FRIUME, German str., 835, R. Wegner, 5th April—Touane 2nd April, General—Sander, Wieler & Co.

FOOKANG, British str., 1,987, A. Mitchell, 6th April—Moji and Japan ports 1st April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GLENFABR, British str., 2,356, Holman, 20th March—Bangkok 13th March, Rice—McGregor Bros. & Gow.

HATCHING, British str., 1,267, A. E. Hodges, 8th April—Coast Ports 7th April General—Douglas, T. Farrel & Co.

HAIMUN, British str., 636, A. J. Robson, 3rd April—Fowey 31st March, Army April 1st, and Swatow 2nd, General—Douglas, F. & C. Co.

HEIM, Norwegian str., 758, Erickson, 7th April—Bangkok 30th March, Rice—Chinese.

HOLSTEIN, German str., 1,103, A. Niehau, 27th March—Touane 24th March, General and Coal—Jesens & Co.

JOHNS MARU, Japanese str., 702, H. S. Smith, 3rd April—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 2nd April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

KIANGING, Chinese str., 1,222, H. Uddin, 7th April—Chinkiang 1st April, General—Chinese.

KUIMUN, British str., 1,227, H. A. Warrell, 4th April—Shanghai 1st April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KORISCHANG, German str., 1,292, C. Rosiesky, 8th April—Bangkok 27th March, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,064, R. Lincoln, 7th April—Shanghai 8th April, General—Chinese.

KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 1,886, Wm. H. Lunt, 4th April—Shanghai 1st April, General—Chinese.

LAISANG, British str., 3,460, E. J. Tadd, 6th April—Calcutta via Straits & Singapore 31st March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LEVANZO

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Australia, with the French mail of the 13th ult. and the Supplementary mail from London of the 14th ult., will leave Saigon on Friday, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on Monday, the 13th instant. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 8th February.

FOR	FROM	DATE
Macassar	Katow	Friday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Macao	Sus Tai	Friday, 11th, 10.00 P.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai	Paotong	Friday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Kwangtung	Friday, 10th, 10.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Triumph	Saturday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland Or.	Leaven	Saturday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Koko	Alesia	Saturday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy, Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Shokano Mura	Saturday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
	Kaifong	Saturday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)

Macao
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
Manila
Hokow and Haiphong
Swatow, Amoy and Tamani
Tsingtao and Tientsin
Shanghai
Moji, Kobe and San Francisco

Europe, &c., India via Ticticorin
(late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Scott
Manila
Singapore, Penang and Colombo
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
Taungoo, Chefoo and Newchwang
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Seattle
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth & Fremantle
Manila

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)

Manila
Europe, &c., India via Ticticorin
(late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 17th inst., at 6 p.m.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cobitwa, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle
Tientsin
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (BC)...

BEST FOR THE BAR.

BEST FOR THE CLUB.

BEST FOR THE HOME.

BEST FOR THE SICK ROOM.

SAYER'S

THREE STARS BRANDY.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

38

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

BUSINESS CIRCULARS, COMPANY PROSPECTUSES, COMPANY REPORTS & BALANCE SHEETS

BILLS OF LADING, FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE FORMS

STOREKEEPERS' PRICE LISTS, COMMERCIAL CODES,

COMMERCIAL REPORTS, COMMERCIAL FORMS OF ANY KIND,

ALSO MENU CARDS, VISITING CARDS, INVITATION CARDS, &c.

LEDGERS & ACCOUNT BOOKS MADE TO ORDER

PEIODICALS BOUND AND BOOKS OF ALL KINDS RE-BOUND IN THE BEST MATERIALS

Estimates furnished on Application to the Printing Department "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)COAL DEPARTMENT
MAEUNO-UCHI, TOKYO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices.

All Letters to be Addressed:

MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, & HANKOW.

AGENCIES—YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq. CHINAKANG: Messrs. GHABRIE & CO. MANILA: Messrs. MACONKEY & CO. SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Namaura, Shinew, and Hojo Collieries and Coal Agents for MIYAO and KISHIDAKE COALS.

T. MATSUMI, Manager, Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

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THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, FRIDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1908.

TO-DAY—Sale, Household Furniture, at the "La Hacienda," the Peak; Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 2.30 p.m.

Theatre Royal, City Hall, 9 p.m. Japanese Magic and Comedy Co.

TO-MORROW—Sale, Household Furniture, No. 4, Victoria View, Kowloon, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 2.30 p.m.

JOINT STOCK SHARE.

Hongkong, April 9th.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	Rs. 200	Nominal.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Sh'au	Rs. 125	\$682, sellers London 478-10.
National B. of China	26	\$61, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$74, buyers
China-Borneo Co.	12	\$11, sales
China Light & P. Co.	10	\$64, buyers
China Provident	10	\$64, buyers

Hongkong, April 9th.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 9th.

ON LONDON—Telegraphic Transfer 1/10th Bank Bills, on demand 1/10thBank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/10thCredits, at 4 months' sight 1/10thDocumentary Bills 4 months' sight 1/10th

ON PARIS—Bank Bills, on demand 235

Credits, at 4 months' sight 240

ON DEMAND—191

ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills, on demand 451

Credits, at 60 days' sight 461

ON BOMBAY—Telegraphic Transfer 1/10thBank, on demand 1/10thON CALCUTTA—Telegraphic Transfer 1/10thBank, on demand 1/10th

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, at sight 744

Private, 20 days' sight 754

ON YOKOHAMA—On demand 914

ON SINGAPORE—On demand 233 p.m.

ON BATAVIA—On demand 11/2

ON HAIFONG—On demand 61 p.m.

ON BANGKOK—On demand 783

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate, \$10.55

GOLD LREA, 100 fine, per tael \$54.90

BAE SILVER, per oz. 25.14

SUBSIDARY COINS.

Quotations are—

Malwa New ... \$970 per picul.

Malwa Old ... \$990

Malwa Older ... \$100/00/20

Malwa V. Old ... \$1060

Persian fine quality ... \$890

Persian extra fine ... \$820

Patna New ... \$1080 per obach.

Patna Old ... \$10124

Bengares New ... \$10124

Bengares Old ... "

Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 9.00 A.M.

No late fee:

Letters ... 10.00 A.M.

Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.00 A.M.

No late fee:

Letters ... 10.00 A.M.

Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.00 A.M.

No late fee:

Letters ... 11.00 A.M.

Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 9.00 A.M.

No late fee:

Letters ... 10.00 A.M.

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No late fee:

Letters ... 11.00 A.M.

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Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 9.00 A.M.

No late fee:

Letters ... 10.00 A.M.

Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.00 A.M.

INTIMATIONS
S. MOUTRIE
& CO., LTD.

NEW SEASON'S MODELS
JUST ARRIVED

BABY GRANDS
AND

COTTAGE PIANOS

BY
BLUTHNER, RUD. IBACH,
RACHELS, PLEYEL,
CHAPPELL AND
ROSENKRANZ & C.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:
S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.,
York Building, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1907.

THE TONIC FOR BODY BUILDING.

When you find yourself becoming weak and "run down," the tonic you need for body-building is Hall's Coca Wine, the most marvellous restorative known to medical science. Hall's Coca Wine is a pleasant, palatable preparation, the prescription of a leading London physician. For over a generation it has been used by British midshipmen to cure anaemia, physical and nervous exhaustion, and to aid convalescent patients to regain their strength.

60/18

BETTER THAN COPAIBA
MATICO
GRIMAU & C. CHEMISTS PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of colds and Chronic Discharge of the Cervix, unlike Copaiaba, do not cause eruptions of the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

MATICO CAPSULES in the switchclosures

CURE FOR ASTHMA
GRIMAU & C. INDIAN CIGARETTES
For Asthmatic people who suffer from OBSTRUCTION in breathing, SOARINESS, BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA and DIFTERTICULITIS in INSPIRATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAU & C. PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

TO LET

TO LET

FAIRVIEW, No. 1, Robinson Road, Hongkong, 6 big rooms, nice view of harbour.

Apply to—
Messrs. J. ULLMANN & Co.,
34, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

TO LET.

4 and 5-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

COMMODIOUS SHOP on Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. Immediate possession. Moderate rents.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINNCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908.

TO LET.

No. 4, BARROW TERRACE, Kowloon, Cheap Rental.

Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
GODOWN at Davies Street, Kennedy Town, lately occupied by the STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Apply—
CHATER & MODY.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1908.

TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at Praia East, near East Point.

Apply to—
JARDIN, MATTHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908.

TO LET

TO LET.

THE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office) The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—
YEE SANG FAT & CO.

Same address.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1908.

TO LET.

FIRST Class European Houses, Locatie, Terrace and Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
TAM TSZ KONG.

Care of H. On Insurance, Exchange and Loan Co., Ltd., 42, Bonham Strand, West, Hongkong, 1st October, 1907.

TO LET.

FROM 1ST MAY.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau Ma Tei, Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &

FINNCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1908.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON, No. 5, CANTON VILLAS.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.

MEN & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

TO LET.

CHAMBERS in No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET, Moderate Rent.

One ROOM with Verandah and Small Room on the Second Floor of No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, above our Office. Suitable for business premises or dwellings.

First Floor of No. 6, Queen's Road Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Outhouses suitable for business Premises or Dwellings, now occupied by FRED. BORNEMANN.

Apply to—
DAVID SASOON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1908.

TO LET.

OFFICES on Top Floor No. 2, Connaught Road, facing the Cricket Ground.

HOUSES in Wong Nei Chong Road.

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road.

OFFICES in YOUNG BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 168, Des Voeux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORNING TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.

MEN & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHAWAN, TOME & CO.).

Apply to—
THE COMPRADORE DEPT.,

JARDIN, MATTHESON & Co., LTD.

Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1908.

TO LET.

GLENWOOD" CAINS ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 26 Rooms.

No. 1, COLLEGE GARDENS, Furnished.

For 5 or 6 Months, cheap rental.

OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Top Floor.

From 1st July, 1908.

No. 8, BELLIOS TERRACE, 1st Row.

Corner House.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Top Floor, over Caldecott MacGregor.

OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBIN'S ROAD.

LADROKE, No. 9, CONDUIT Road, 8 Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished from 1st April, 1908. Large Servants' Quarters and full sized Tennis Court.

No. 2, DUNDELL STREET Shop.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS (PRAYA).

No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Massa.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

3rd Floor, Alexandra Building.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1908.

TO LET.

EITHER Side of the DOUGLAS WHARF.

Terms on Application to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,

General Managers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1908.

TO LET.

Nos. 27, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to—
SAM WANG CO., LTD.

81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—
SECRETARY.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907.

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONELL ROAD.

Apply to—
COMPRADEORE'S DEPARTMENT.

Nippon Yutan Kisha.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1908.

TO LET.

LARGE OFFICE ROOM on First Floor of No. 16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

Apply to—
FRED. BORNEMANN.

No. 16, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908.

TO LET.

NO. 4, BARROW TERRACE, Kowloon, Cheap Rental.

Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

GODOWN at Davies Street, Kennedy Town, lately occupied by the STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Apply—
CHATER & MODY.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1908.

TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at Praia

East, near East Point.

Apply to—
JARDIN, MATTHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

ST. TEMENT OF POLICY.

St. Petersburg, March 11. The Duma to-day adopted the Foreign Office Bill providing for the elevation of the Russian Legation in Tokyo to the rank of an Embassy. There was complete unanimity as to the necessity for this step, and the difference of opinion was only in regard to the amount of the Ambassador's salary, which was finally fixed at £5,000 instead of £6,000 as proposed by the Foreign Office.

The importance of the occasion lay in the fact that it evoked from M. Izvolsky, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, an interesting statement concerning the situation in the Far East, and formed a starting point for the Duma's first excursion in the realm of foreign policy.

M. Izvolsky's statement made a distinctly favourable impression. No one expected that it would contain any sensational announcements, and his quiet, unassuming character of the work, done since the war in establishing a basis for friendly relations between Russia and Japan, secured for the Minister the personal sympathy of the Duma. The response to M. Izvolsky's refutation of the old calumny that the Russian representatives in Tokyo had failed to keep the Home Government informed of the real state of affairs in Japan before the war was particularly warm.

The speech as a whole, however, with its statement of the positions of the convention with Japan in the system of international agreements and its statement of the general principles of that form of friendly relations between two neighbouring Powers, perhaps impressed the majority of the Deputies as being for them personally the first lesson in foreign politics, and as being directed less to the Duma than to the world outside Russia.

Only two Deputies ventured to discuss the general questions raised, and it is remarkable that these two, M. Guichoff, the leader of the Octobrists, and M. Milyukoff, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, who on almost every other subject are antagonists, were on the subject of Far Eastern policy in substantial agreement.

M. Guichoff, remarking that the country was particularly sensitive in regard to questions connected with the Far East, pointed out that, although Japan was reducing her Army, her economic conquest of Korea, Southern Manchuria and part of Mongolia constituted a real danger to the integrity of the Chinese Empire and made it incumbent on Russia to pay particular attention to the economic interests of her wealthy but undeveloped Eastern possessions. There could be, of course

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ABERDEEN, British str., 2,971, McDonnell, 8th April.—San Francisco and Kobe 19th April. General Standard Oil Co.
BOERNE, German str., 1,844, F. Sembill, 9th April.—Sandakan 4th April, General Michelers & Co.
HANGSHANG, British str., 1,356, S. Wilde, 9th April.—Shanghai 5th April, General Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KAISSOV, British str., 2,620, Siegle, 9th April.—Keeling 7th April, Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.
KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 9th April—Canton.
LANDERAT SCHEIFF, German str., 1,012, H. Grandt, 9th April—Saigon 4th April, Rice—Siamese.
MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., 957, Bendixen, 9th April—Haiphong 7th April, General Jochens & Co.
PHUMPHENH, British str., 1,065, J. H. Scott, 9th April—Saigon 4th April, Rice—Chinese.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

9th April.

Belgravia, German str., for Singapore.
Hainan, British str., for Coast Ports.
Hangchow, British str., for Canton.
Kansu, British str., for Tientsin.
Kinkang, British str., for Shanghai.
Fuzhou, British str., for Ningpo.

DEPARTURES.

9th April.

BORNEO, British str., for London.
CHONGMING, British str., for Tientsin.
CHONGMING, German str., for Bangkok.
EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., for Vancouver.
EUROPA, MARI, Japanese str., for Manila.
HANOI, French str., for K. C. Wan.
HONGKONG, British str., for Amoy.
KITA MARU, Japanese str., for Saigon.
KWONGSHANG, British str., for Ningpo.
MEHATI, Dutch str., for Amoy.
MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., for Canton.
RUEI, British str., for Amoy and Manila.
SPIN, Norwegian str., for Yongkou.
TAKASAKI MARU, Japanese str., for Bombay.
TOONAN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

April 9th.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—
KOWLOON DOCKS—Neil McLeod, Son & Co., Quarto, H. M. S. Handy, Naming Standard, Foochow Chingtu, Chantaboon.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR NAPLES AND GENOA.

(without transhipment in Bombay).
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.

(Taking cargo at Confluence Rates less 2/6 and Usual Rebates).

Having connection with Company's Mai Steamers to Messina and Leghorn also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. (Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"LEVANZO," Captain Belisito, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 11th inst., at NOON. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1908.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING," Captain A. E. Hodges, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 11th inst., at 8 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1908.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

For NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE," Captain Macdougall, will be despatched for the above Port on or about TUESDAY, the 21st April.

For Freight apply to ARTHUR KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1908.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FUJUMA AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUZI and PORT SAID. Taking cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BAHAR SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"PERSIA," Captain G. Bartole, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 21st April.

This steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor. For information as to Passage and Freight apply to SANDEE, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Princes Buildings.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1908.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "A," nearest Hongkong "B" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon, "C," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "D," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & BIG	FLAG & BIG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	C. H. S. Toeque	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
HAVER & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS &c.	LIBERIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Krause	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th inst.
HAVER, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SUEZ CANAL	GLENTUBERT	Brit. str.	k. w.	K. Webster	MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 26th inst.
HAVER & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS &c.	SILESHIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th May.
HAVER & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Eckhorn	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th May.
MANSEILLE, HAVER & COSENAGEN	TRANQUEBAR	Dan. str.	—	Lancell	MELCHERS & CO.	On 13th inst.
MANSEILLE, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	TOUBANE	Fr. str.	—	G. W. Gordon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 14th inst., at 1 P.M.
MANSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BORNEO	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 26th inst.
MANSEILLE, BREMEN, HAMBURG &c.	PERA	Brit. str.	—	W. W. Cooke, E.N.D.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th inst.
MANSEILLE, BREMEN, HAMBURG &c.	SAMBIA	Brit. str.	k. w.	Muller	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at D'light
MARSHILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. H. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at D'light
MARSHILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Bainbridge	CAELOWITZ & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon
MARSHILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	LEVANZO	Ital. str.	—	Belaio	MELCHERS & CO.	On 22nd inst., at Noon
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR &c.	P. R. LUITPOLD	Ger. str.	—	H. Kirchner	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 21st inst.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR &c.	PERSIA	Aus. str.	—	G. Bortole	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	About 21st inst.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR &c.	TUDOR PRINCE	Am. str.	—	Macdougall	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	About 31st May.
NEW YORK	LOWTHER CASTLE	Am. str.	—	...	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	SIKH	Am. str.	2 m.	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 7th May, at P.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Am. str.	1 m.	...	ANADIA PACIFIC R. CO.	On 22nd inst., at Noon
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH. &c.	TSINGTAO	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH. &c.	TSINGTAO	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
VII (KIA, B.C.) & TACOMA, VIA JAPAN	TSINGTAO	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN FORTS, &c.	TSINGTAO	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO VIA MOJI & JAPAN	TSINGTAO	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TSINGTAO	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TSINGTAO	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TSINGTAO	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TSINGTAO	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TSINGTAO	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
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AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TSINGTAO	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TSINGTAO	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
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AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TSINGTAO	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
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AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TSINGTAO	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TSINGTAO	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TSINGTAO	Am. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TSINGTAO	Am. str.				

too unsatisfactory for me to believe even if there were a possibility of the letter having this interpretation. But it does not imply and it was admitted in answer to my question that the action here in this court must be on the letter and not on the bill: that the Wing Cheong and Wing Sun could not be sued on this letter. The question involved in this instance as illustrated by the case on which it is based *Manby v. Boycott* was recognized. That case establishes the proposition that if a drawer of a bill does in fact sign as surety to the knowledge of the drawer then the giving of time to the principal debtor releases the surety. This was laid down in 1853. A few years later it was treated in *The Queen's Bench*—an equity—but the point which has to be proved here is not that these two parties who appear as drawers were sureties to the bank, the payee, and that they undertook no liabilities towards the drawer; that so far as they are concerned the bill must be treated as if their names were not in it. So that the question is whether the principal laid down in *Manby v. Boycott* is merely with dealing with the question of giving to the principal debtor, or is only an example of a larger principle that the circumstances in which a bill is made may give in evidence, in spite of the rule that verbal evidence is not receivable to contradict a written instrument. The general rule is laid down that evidence may be given which is consistent with the written instrument, and Lord Campbell says that if the payee of a joint and several promissory notes made in the common form by two may be placed in the situation of treating the one as surety for the other, this can only be by his express appeal to do so when the note was delivered to him; that is by an arrangement. But the question here is the converse; can the drawee of a bill of exchange drawn in the common form by three be placed in the situation of treating two of them as if their names were not on the bill? I think that what you can do in one case on the authority of *Manby v. Boycott* you can do in the other—for it can be done in any case only in virtue of some definite principle and cannot be considered merely with the question of giving time. Therefore I think the answer must be in the affirmative if he knew the object with which those names were in fact put on the bill and it is clear that he did from the letter of 7th February from Li Lan Nam. The same result is arrived at by considering the question from the point of view of the discharge of the bill. By section 50 a bill is discharged, that is, all rights of action thereon are extinguished by payment in due course, that is, at or after maturity of the bill, by the drawee. That is what happened in this case. By subsection 3 an accommodation bill is discharged if it is paid in due course by the party accommodated. It says nothing about payment in due course by the accommodating party; this therefore falls within the first subsection; indeed subsection 3 is only introduced to provide for a case which does not fall within subsection 1. When a bill is discharged the rights of action on it are extinguished but the rights which arise out of what Chalmers calls very aptly "the bill transaction" remain. I therefore have no difficulty in accepting his statement on page 202 that "if on accommodation acceptor pays a bill it is discharged, but he has a personal right of action for indemnity." In other words the action here after the bill was paid by the plaintiff is not on the bill but on the bill transaction: the whole of which is contained in the letter of 7th January from Li Lan Nam and on that letter there is not the shadow of a right which could be enforced against these two defendants, not any word from which an undertaking on their part to indemnify the acceptor could be implied. Judgment must therefore be for the defendants with costs.

Mr. Slade—Against both defendants who appear?

His Honour—Yes.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

THE INTERPRETATION OF A CHARTER PARTY.

The case in which the Man Cheong Yuen firm claimed from the Fukusei Company \$27 bags of rice belonging to the plaintiffs in the possession of defendants or \$5176.84 the value thereof and \$500 damages for detention thereof, was called on Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. A. G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiffs, and defendants were represented by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. E. Boavis.

His Lordship said—The case was argued before me yesterday. It is a case practically in which two parties have endeavoured to state in the contract their views to one another and have signally failed in expressing any definite intention of what they meant. It is perfectly clear to me that, if there had been a board of commercial arbitrators, this is a case which should have been referred to it at once. Instead of wasting a year in the law courts it could have been tried and decided quickly by a board of arbitrators. One always gets ideas rather late, but I have no doubt that I ought to have had an assessor sitting with me in this case because this is a question which, as a lawyer, I may decide something which is quite contrary to the meaning of either party. It is perfectly clear that it is a commercial arrangement between two firms and to decide between them is perfectly honest, but I cannot help thinking even now the matter can be arranged by an arbitrator.

Mr. Slade—Evidence could be obtained from shipowners. This is a form of contract which has been in use here for many years. I think your Lordship would be satisfied as to the commercial interpretation by a quarter of an hour's evidence.

His Honour—I do not want to do that. That was suggested yesterday. If the parties do not agree I must decide it myself. I have power, I think, under the section to appoint an assessor. I think the parties might perhaps agree.

Mr. Slade—As far as I am concerned I am perfectly willing.

His Honour—I think you had better do that. It is not a case for a law court. Whatever decision I give must be unsatisfactory. It is much better to have the assistance of an assessor.

Mr. Pollock—As your Lordship pleases.

His Honour—I do not intend to re-argue it.

Mr. Slade—It seems to me you want to know what is the practice of the Colony.

His Honour—No, I want to interpret it according to the ideas of those concerned with charter parties.

Mr. Pollock—The court might appoint an assessor.

His Honour—Yes, if you agree to the suggestion. I am not going to force you to have an assessor.

Mr. Pollock—I understand your Lordship will have the assessor in your chambers without any further argument?

His Honour—Yes.

Mr. Pollock—We are both agreed.

The appointment of an assessor was afterwards considered.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

A BRAPER'S FAILURE.

A Mahomedan, lately carrying on business as a draper at 18 D'Aguilar Street, attended for his first public examination.

Debtor stated in reply to the Official Receiver that he commenced business as a draper at the end of 1904 when he bought the shop for \$7,500. He paid \$1,000 in cash and the remainder he agreed to pay by monthly instalments of \$400. There was still a balance of \$409 to pay. He could not tell what the profits were, although he had kept books which had never been entered up since the commencement of the business, as he did not understand book-keeping. It was a cash and credit business and for the first two years he knew he was making a profit, but during the last two years he was aware that he had been losing money. He still went on ordering goods on credit to the extent of \$2,000 and he borrowed several thousand dollars, after he knew he was insolvent, to pay for some of the goods he had obtained on credit. He had no other property except the stock which realized about \$18,000.

The examination was closed.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING JUNIOR JUDGE).

DANZENBERG V. WEISSMANN.

Francis Paul Danzenberg, aerated water manufacturer, sued Hans Weissmann, of Queen's Road Central, for \$291.58, being balance of money due for goods supplied. Mr. Atkinson, from the office of Messrs. Deacon, Locker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. F. X. d'Almada Castro.

Mr. Atkinson stated that a slight error had been discovered in the accounts and the claim was reduced by \$17 or \$18. The dealings between the parties commenced as far back as 1902 when plaintiff at the request of defendant took cakes and pastries from him as he was starting business. He sold those for him, and at the same time, furnished defendant from time to time with aerated waters. This arrangement continued for some time, but though payments were made occasionally, the account was never actually settled and in consequence the present action was raised. Accounts were sent to defendant, and in February 1906 plaintiff, at the request of the defendant, went and saw him. He showed the account to Mr. Weissmann and after the latter had studied it he agreed to the amount. It was arranged as defendant was not able to pay the money that the discount of 20 per cent which Mr. Danzenberg usually allowed to purchasers should be reduced to 10 per cent and the remaining 10 per cent used in the reduction of the account. This arrangement was arrived at in March 1906. Defendant sent in an account which was difficult to understand, but the greater part of plaintiff's claim was admitted.

Plaintiff was called and corroborated Mr. Atkinson's opinion statement. He added that Mr. Weissmann explained he could not pay what was due because he had incurred great expense by going home to get married. When he learned that defendant was about to leave the Colony he wrote reminding him of his account, and delivery of the letter was not accepted at the office of Weissmann. Plaintiff himself went there and was told that the office was no longer in the name of Mr. Weissmann. He then proceeded to defendant's residence where Mrs. Weissmann said her husband was in the shop. She enclosed the letter in an envelope which she addressed in German and sent to the shop. It was then accepted.

For the defence the "statute of limitation" was pleaded.

Judgment was reserved.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over S. China and Tongking.

The depression was moving Eastwards off the coast of S.W. Japan yesterday afternoon. The Japanese return for this morning are lacking.

Pressure remains high over N. China, and relatively low over the China Sea.

Strong N.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (1) Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, strong.

South coast of China between } Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lamcocks } Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between } Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan. } Same as No. 1.

(*) E. winds, fresh or strong; equally, some rain.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

The *Straits Times* of April 1st says—Hongkong's University is to be a very modest affair. A small meeting of officials and unofficers was held at Government House to consider the project, on March 18, and Sir Frederick Lugard (the Governor) made a long speech, from which we gather that Mr. B. N. Mody, the Parsee broker, and Mr. A. H. Bonni, a Canadian gentleman formerly in Government service but established for nearly fifteen years in Hongkong as a flour merchant, are the prime movers. His Excellency said he was optimistic about the success of the project and enthusiastically anxious to see it take shape. He believes that if Hongkong could establish a University which would offer facilities equal to or better than Tokyo, the Colony would attract a large number of the wealthy Chinese students who go at present to Japan, or to America, England or the Continent of Europe. But he admits there will be a period of difficulty, and he therefore puts personal optimism and personal enthusiasm aside, and suggests that they should approach the subject in a business-like way. To do this, he appointed a Sub-Committee to consider ways and means, and asked them to report on the following points—

(a) Assuming that in the first instance the schools embraced by the University are limited to a School of Medicine and a School of Engineering, what is the minimum adequate staff required for each, and what would be its annual cost? To what extent could local assistance be obtained on to assist the professional staff in the early years of the University and until it began to earn an income by fees of students?

(b) Assuming that a School of Law were added later, and that these Schools form, so far as our present horizon extends, the scope of the University, what buildings would it be advisable to undertake at once, with the funds at present in sight, and what sum would it be necessary and advisable to set aside for maintenance or endowment, looking to the conclusions arrived at under (a)?

Having formulated the scope of the University—a limited one, certainly—Sir Frederick Lugard allowed his imagination free play. "I feel confident," he said, "that the entire community will recognize the importance of this project. It will place Hongkong in a unique position in the Far East. Why unique? Because of the insignificance of the colony or its magnificence?—Ed. S.T.] It will no doubt attract to the Colony the sons of wealthy and influential Chinese gentlemen, and it will have far-reaching effects upon the prestige and influence of Great Britain throughout the Chinese Empire. It will, I think, be the most important step taken in the recent history of this Colony. I take, therefore, this opportunity of inviting those gentlemen, whether European or Chinese, whose interests are bound up in this Colony, or who desire to see British influence extended in the Far East, or who would welcome a project which would assist the friendly Empire of China to obtain the Western knowledge which so many of her sons are now seeking and can only obtain at great cost and by exile from their country, to come forward and support Mr. Mody in his manifold donation, and enable us to give effect to his generous effort, by subscribing a sum adequate to carry out the scheme in its entirety. To do the thing well, and provide a fully adequate endowment even for the modest beginning which I propose, a sum of probably not far short of \$1,000,000 or a yearly income of \$80,000 would be required. By whatever amount we fall short of the total required, by a proportionate amount must we curtail the scope of the proposed university." These remarks do credit to the Governor's enthusiasm, but they should not mislead the sober-minded. Even if the present College of Medicine, with its voluntary teachers, were extended, and even if the Technical (Engineering) Classes, taught chiefly by voluntary lecturers in connection with the Sanitary Inspectors' Institute, were to become an Engineering School, would that justify the proud appellation of "the University" or warrant the optimistic visions of the Governor? Is such a University likely to rival Tokyo's?—to go no further. Is it likely to satisfy the cravings of a people like the Chinese over the mere sots people? Are the sons of the wealthy Chinese likely to come from the interior with such preliminary education as a student imbibes in Western schools to enable them to grasp the full meaning of their teachers in medicine and sanitary science as expounded to them through native translations? For it is too much to hope that these sons of wealthy Chinese gentlemen will have acquired a knowledge of the English language to enable them to follow technical lectures intelligently, and we do not know that Hongkong could supply an efficient staff in Chinese speaking "Professors" As to forming a School of Law, we might ask what laws are to be taught to the sons of wealthy gentlemen from the interior of China? Roman Law? International Law? French? German? The Laws of England and the British Colonies? The State Laws of the United States, of all the States or selected States? Or the Laws of China? Having educated the students from the interior of China, what is to be done with them? The medical graduates might go back to China and do good work, but being the sons of wealthy gentlemen they are not likely to follow the practice of medicine and midwifery as a profession. The licentiates of the College of Medicine—and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, it should be remembered, was the first licentiate to receive his diploma from the Dean— are not allowed to practice as full-fledged doctors in Hongkong, and we do not know that they would be allowed to practice in any British Colony unless the diploma of the proposed University were given the recognition of the Universities and Schools of Medicine in Western lands. A knowledge of Sanitary Science will not appeal to the ordinary son of the ordinary wealthy gentleman in China as opening out a lucrative prospect, and if the School of Engineering is to develop into a rival of Trinity College (Dublin), or Glasgow University as a real training place for real engineers, then it will require a much higher endowment for real teachers. As to the School of Law. Assuming that the students have finished their studies, are they to be called to the Bar at Hongkong and to practice there? Because, if this is to be their lot, what scope will Hongkong afford for these sons of wealthy men? Is there not a danger of a congested profession, which would have the effect of drying up the source of the fee-paying students of the University? But if not Hongkong, where are the trained products of the University to practice in China? When China reforms her legal procedure—if we can call what obtains to-day "legal procedure"—it will be time enough to speak of the training of lawyers; and we think it is fair and reasonable to assume that there will be such a remarkable change in the educational system of China before then that her intelligent young men will have learned sufficient law, without the help of Hongkong, to enable them to take their places in the Courts of China. Sir Frederick Lugard suggests that the Hongkong University—which is expected to attract students from

Singapore and other places in the Far East—should equal, perhaps outbid, the facilities afforded by Tokyo University. In saying this, he doubts had before him the comprehensive nature of the education given at the Tokyo and Kyoto Imperial Universities. We have taken the trouble of going through the excellent Directory published from the office of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and find from it that the Tokyo University teaches Law, Engineering, Science, Medicine, Literature, Geographical Science, Forestry, Veterinary Science, Pharmacology, and that its Professors and Lecturers number between 300 and 400. Hongkong can never rival this, because the Chinese, when they become sufficiently alive to the benefits of Western education, will be equally alert to the advantage of having their own Universities conveniently situated for their population. They will be equally alive to the disadvantage of being dependent on a small foreign colony like Hongkong for its University teaching.

After all, Hongkong is a very small place to undertake the University education of China.

MEAT-EATING HINDUS.

GROWTH OF THE HABIT IN INDIA.

The *Advocate of India* says that there has been a serious dispute at Burdwan over the rents levied upon municipal butchers, and the result has been a long correspondence between the chairman of the municipality (Rai Nalin Basu Basu Bahadur) and the Magistrate and Commissioner of Burdwan. In the course of one of his letters on the subject the Chairman makes the following interesting observations upon the growth of the meat-eating habit among the Hindus of Burdwan—

"The signatory to the Memorial has made an unjustifiable assumption that the proceeds derived from the rents of the Municipal meat-shops have been paid exclusively by the Mahomedan and the Christian communities; whereas, as a matter of fact, they have been paid by the Hindu community also. Whatever might have been the case in former times, I can only say that the majority of the Hindu male population have become meat-eaters now, and they, with the exception of a microscopic number who are orthodox Hindus, do not hesitate to buy goats' or sheep's flesh from Mahomedan butchers, and only the small number of the orthodox Hindus get their supply from a Hindu meat-seller who, owing to the paucity of customers, has been permitted to charge twice what a Mahomedan butcher charges his customer, viz., annas six per seer.

"Any one who has seen the meat sold by the Hindu meat-seller would undoubtedly pronounce the meat available in his shop to be 3d. class. I have never seen 2d class or 1st class meat at his stall. The fact that there are only two Hindu shops in Burdwan and that there is no demand for a third one, goes to prove that a large number of Hindus get their supply from the Mahomedan meat-shops. In the Punjab and in the United Provinces the Hindus who take meat, at a rate, get their supply from the Mahomedan butchers; though the case was different in Bengal previously and there was a general prejudice then against using meat obtained from Mahomedan shops. But that prejudice has almost died out and a large number of Hindus can be seen every day openly buying kid's flesh or sheep's mutton from Mahomedan butchers. True, it is that a very small number of Hindus take beef, and they go so far as to say that 99 per cent of them do not take that prohibited food; but still it is a fact that a very large number of people belonging to the lowest caste do take beef. They are the Harees, Chandals, Domas, Dhangers, Mehters and Bources. As a very large number of these low caste people are now living in Burdwan and as they find 3d. class beef very cheap, viz., one anna per seer, they as a matter of fact chiefly live on this meat. I may therefore state that the Hindus who form the bulk of the population of this town pay more than what the Mahomedans and the Christians pay towards the proceeds of the Municipal meat-shops; and therefore the theory started by the Memorialists that the Mahomedan community is taxed for the benefit of the Hindu population falls to the ground."

CHASED FOR 27,000 MILES.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF AN AMERICAN FUGITIVE.

After being chased over 27,000 miles, Horace G. McKinley, one of the chief figures in the notorious Oregon land frauds, has at last been captured, and on the prisoner's arrival at San Francisco an amazing series of escapes from justice was unfolded. [We give the year as spun at San Francisco.]

McKinley is implicated in the land-grabbing scandals with one United States Senator, several Congressmen, and others. Arrested two years ago last November, in Oregon, he suddenly disappeared, leaving his bondsman in the lurch and after having married his typist to prevent her testifying against him and his associates. Leaving her behind, he travelled to San Francisco, where he eloped with a woman known as that city as "Little Egypt." He was next heard of in Shanghai, whence he had escaped from prison in disguise.

In Shanghai he roamed at will, believing he was immune from arrest, save extradition treaty existed between the United States and China, but Secretary of State Elihu Root, as a special favour, secured his arrest. It was at Mukden as McKinley was making his way toward Harbin, and thence across Siberia to Europe, that he was arrested last November by the Chinese, and placed in gaol, awaiting trial. He heard there of the hatred felt by the Chinese for the infamous Hungchutze "pirates," who infested the neighbourhood, and he resolved to take a chance at securing their aid. Through an American embezzler there, he got word to the "pirates" and made his escape. Later an alleged friend betrayed him, and he was recaptured. McKinley was permitted to enter a small house for a few moments. A woman's dress and other garments had been deposited there, and these McKinley donned, escaping through a window after having placed his coat in a position that would indicate to his custodian that he was still in the house. His absence, however, was soon observed, and then began an excited search through the streets of Mukden. He stayed in their company, and roughly issued him, as though anxious to rob him. He stayed in their company from November 11th until December, sometimes in dismal huts and other times in camp, and was well treated. The Hungchutze were helpful in providing him with the costume of a Russian driver, and with a false beard, and they finally took leave of him miles to the northward of Mukden. McKinley gradually worked northward, and on one occasion slept for days and nights in a Chinese coffin owned by a peasant family with whom he stayed. He had grown careless by the time he reached Harbin, and walked the streets fearless of arrest, still wearing his Russian costume. He made acquaintances, but one, discerning his disguise, betrayed him to the police.

His weeping and deserted wife tearfully met him on the night of February 19th at San Francisco Ferry, and accompanied him, with the police, to Portland for his trial.

"BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND GUINNESS EXTRA STOUT.

No Two Brands of Guinness Bottled Stout are Similar in Taste, Body, or Condition. Comparison with Different Brands would Establish This Fact. THIS BRAND IS UNEXCELLED AND HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION AS THE BEST.

PRICE ... 4 Doz. ... Qts. \$19.00 ... For Doz. \$5.00
" ... 8 Doz. ... Pts. \$24.00 ... For Doz. \$3.00
" ... 10 Doz. ... Splita. \$17.00 ... For Doz. \$2.25

NOTICE.

Communications respecting advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not covered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed.

Licker's, 12th April, 1908.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

KELLY & WALKER LTD. have been appointed SUB-AGENTS for Hongkong for "THE DADE" LOOSE LEAF ACCOUNT BOOKS. Specimens may be seen and the system fully explained at their office. Hongkong, 10th April, 1908.

682

WANTED FOR JAPAN.

CAPABLE ENGLISH NURSE, to take charge of infant; must be experienced, and best references required. Apply, stating age, last position held, and remuneration required, to "H.A. 113." Care of "Japan Chronicle," Kobo, Japan. 683

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SHROFF WANTED, to reside at TAI PO.

QUALIFICATIONS.—Correct knowledge of English, and quickness and accuracy at figures.

CONDITIONS.—Salary \$480 to \$660 by \$60 annually.

SECURITY.—\$1,000.

Applications to be sent to the Colonial Treasurer on or before the 11th April.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1908.

636

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1908, at 5.15 P.M.

By Order,

C. H. GRACE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1908.

686

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1908, at 5.30 P.M. for the purpose set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

C. H. GRACE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1908.

637

NOTICE.

AT the request of our Lady Customers, we will hold a GENUINE CHEAP SALE

at Rockbottom Prices, for Cash for Three Weeks only from 1st April, 1908.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,

23, Queen's Road Central,

Under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

651

NOTICE.

IF YOU REQUIRE ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS POSTCARD PAINTING BOOKS.

STAMPS, BIRTHDAY and POSTCARD ALBUMS, Mechanical Animals, Art Relief Novelties.

POSTAGE STAMPS

in Bags, Packets, Sets, &c. &c.

All other Philatelic Goods

CALL AT—

GRACA & CO.,

Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1908.

645

NOTICE.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285, at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER

Also for SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 35 in PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 15,000 SQUARE FT. 399 YEARS' LEASE

For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1908.

684

NOTICE.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1888.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HONGKONG MILLING CO., LTD., of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong have on the 20th February, 1908, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following TRADE MARKS viz—

The distinctive device of an Indian Temple. Below are the words "MADE IN HONG KONG MILLS CO., LTD." in the name of the said HONGKONG MILLING CO., LTD., who claim to be the sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods, viz—

— FLOUR IN CLASS 42

A Fersimile of which Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong or of the Undersigned.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1908.

HASTINGS & HASTINGS, 38, Queen's Road Central.

540 Sojourn for the Applicants.

650

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 512.

651

NOTICE.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPARANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MAE" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.

especially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES

equipped with necessary gear, always ready

Short Notice.

786

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

TONNES.

THE WORKS are well equipped with

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